Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1806. [No. 1509.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates;

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip C. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,
The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be ſeen and deſcription of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Ruſſel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If ſaid ſhip is not ſold in ten or fifteen days, ſhe will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the beſt Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14. tf.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
16 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for ſale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a conſiderable time ſouth Weſt Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital ſtock of ſaid Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their repreſentatives, on Thurſday next, the 9th inſtant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurdin Chapin, *Caſhier*

January 6. 3taw4w

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

NOTICE.

The Subſcriber wiſhes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower-end of Duke ſtreet, under the houſe of *E. Mill's*;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Beſt Rhode-Iſland Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be ſupplied with large or ſmall quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. drm

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added*

A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his aſſortment complete.

He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon-Skin, and } *TEAS,* particularly ſelected for family uſe.
Souchong
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira,
Buſſellos,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and } *WINES.*
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Molaſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimenot Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16. d

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.
22 hhds. Brimſtone,
12 caſks Linſeed-Oil,
2 caſes Cantharides;
ALSO
30 caſks firſt quality Cheeſe.
JOHN G. LADD.
Jan. 9. dtf.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the houſe of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treaſurer of ſaid Company ten dollars on each ſhare by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, on the firſt day of February, 1806—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of May—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of July—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of September—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompſon, *Treaſurer.*

December 13. dtifFeb

CASH, and the higheſt price, will be given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

15 hogſheads } Prime retailing Molaſſes.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muſcat Wine
4 half butts Conſtantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogſheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey
6 caſks refined Britiſh Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Juſt received, and for ſale, for caſh or on the uſual credits.

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

December 21 d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, by
Nathaniel Wattles and Co.
20 hogſheads fourth proof Jamaica Rum.
30 ditto beſt retailing Molaſſes.

January 14. d12t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Coleraines.*
50 barrels prime Pork.
WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS;

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton;
Long Lawns;
Linen Cambricks;
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves;
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians;
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

He daily expects an additional aſſortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

NOTICE.

THE term of copartnerſhip between *Leven Powell*, jun. of Middleburg, and *Edmund Denney*, of Alexandria, will expire on the 16th inſtant; when a diſſolution takes place by mutual conſent of parties. Edmund Denney will cloſe the accounts of the Alexandria buſineſs, and Leven Powell thoſe of the buſineſs under his direction at Middleburg.

Leven Powell, jun.
Edmund Denney.

January 14.

Printing, in its various branches, handſomely executed at this office.

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,
For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Conſiſting of
Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon, } WINES.
Malaga, and
Teneriffe
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong, } TEAS,
Hyſon-Skin, and Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.
Bohea
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.
Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

Liverpool Coarſe Salt.

400 hhds. Liverpool coarſe Salt; on board the ſchooner Polly and Eliza, at Lawraſon's wharf, and for ſale by

Lawraſon & Fowle,

Who have alſo received by ſaid Schooner from Boſton,

8 hogſheads retailing Molaſſes;
50 barrels New England Rum,
100 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. Chocolate
15 do. Cod, Filli,
10 caſks freſh Raiſins,
20 boxes do. Muſcatel ditto.
2 cheſts Imperial Tea.

IN STORE;

Beerboon Gurrahs,
Young Hyſon and Hyſon Skin Teas,
Firſt quality Ruſſia, heavy and light Raven Duck,
American Sewing Twine,
Havanna Segars, of a ſuperior quality,
Dipt Candles,
Chocolate,
N. E. Rum, in hogſheads and barrels,
Pork,
1 caſk double refined Loaf Sugar,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead, &c.

☞ Caſh will be given for 150 barrels Corn. Apply as above.

January 14. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent houſe ſervant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

A NEW NOVEL.

Juſt Publiſhed by COTTOM and STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]
Fleetwood:
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18.

To the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

A friend in Washington has furnished me with the inclosed translations of diplomatic papers now in circulation at that city, with liberty of giving them publicity here; you may, if agreeable, insert them in your useful paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Baltimore, 23d January, 1806.

A translation from the French of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo's circular, addressed to the different foreign ministers accredited near the United States.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1806.

SIR,

The want of correctness which appears to prevail throughout the article, relative to Spain, of the message which the president of the United States sent to congress on the 3d instant, compelled me to transmit on the 6th of said month, to the secretary of state, the note of which I have the honor of inclosing to you a translated copy. The extreme publicity given to said message, as well as to the documents relative to the above-mentioned article, sent to Congress some time after, caused me to hope that government, from the ostensible purity of its intentions, would also have published my note, as its publication would have tended to present the affairs in question under their true point of view. I have been waiting in silence for more than forty days in expectation of this act of justice, but I have waited for it in vain; and as no hopes any longer remain of seeing it verified, I have thought it my duty sir, to transmit you a copy of this document, for the information of your court, with the object, that whatever may have been the light under which the president of the United States may have thought proper to present the conduct of Spain, it may be known that the king my master, in his political relations with the United States, has always manifested that good faith, so well known, which is the true character of his government, acting towards them always with justice, and very often with generosity.

Accept, sir, the sentiments of my high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)
THE MARQUIS OF CASA YRUJO.

P. S. I authorise you, sir, to give copies not only of my note, but even of the present letter.

[TRANSLATION.]

Philadelphia, 6th December, 1805.

SIR,

The zeal with which I have endeavored to preserve the harmony and good understanding between Spain and the United States, has caused me to read with particular regret, the article of the president's message, sent to congress the 3d instant, respecting the political relations between the United States and the king my master. As in the exposition to which I allude, there exist in my opinion several mistakes of a delicate and important tendency, altho' I render to the president due justice, in regard to the motives which may have caused this apparent want of correctness, yet my character, imposes on me the task of entering into an examination of some of his assertions, and of demonstrating that either from the want of exact information, or owing to defective translations, they appear in some cases not altogether correct.

In the article of the presidents message relative to Spain, after maintaining that the negociations for the settlement of the existing differences had not had a satisfactory issue he says:

"Spoilations during the former war, for which she had formerly acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions effecting other claims, in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount."

It is very well known that in a state of war, there exists and will probably ever exist, a certain abuse of force confided to subaltern hands. Even the United States themselves have not been an exception to this general rule, and during the short period of hostilities with France, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety eight, notwithstanding no privateers were armed and that their protecting forces consisted only of a small number of frigates neutrals experienced from them many injuries, well authenticated by the numerous claims on this government by the injured powers, principally on the part of Denmark and Sweden.

Probably there might have existed last war some abuses of this nature, although very rare on the part of the royal navy of of Spain, but the king my master animated by that love of justice which characterises him, authorised his principal secretary of state to sign a convention with the American minister near his person, in which were stipulated reciprocal compensations for damages and injuries their respective subjects and citizens might have sustained from officers or individuals of either, contrary to the right and laws of nations.—This stipulation similar to that of the same nature in the treaty of friendship, navigation and limits, concluded in seventeen hundred and ninety five, and scrupulously complied with by my sovereign, would now have had the same effect by the ratification of the convention, had not an article been inserted therein tending to impose on Spain the obligation of a responsibility both detrimental and important in its results, as well as unsupported by reason and justice under existing circumstances.

My court has in a direct manner as well as through me, repeatedly, manifested to the American government its readiness to carry the said stipulation into effect, whenever the article in the same convention relative to the above mentioned responsibility, should either be suppressed or altered in a manner more conformable to justice, and has been so far from refusing to satisfy said compensations on account of other claims in no wise connected with them, that it was precisely because they are connected that the said convention has not been carried into effect, as was and still is the wish of the king my master.

It is true that the two subjects by their nature are not connected with each other in themselves, but it is also true, that this connection is very great, when we consider that an endeavor is made to form out of these two things, distinct in themselves, component parts of the same whole; thereby placing the king, my master, under the disagreeable dilemma of either refusing to ratify a stipulation which he conceives to be just, and therefore wishes to fulfil, or else of taking on himself a responsibility, more or less direct, in favor of the United States to which it is well proved they have no right to pretend.

In regard to what concerns the new spoliations, I can assure you, sir, few are those that can strictly merit this denomination on the part of Spanish vessels, as many of the captures, which so frequently figure in the American papers, arise either from acts of contraband, or from a want of having on board the documents required by the treaty of 1795, or even from other circumstances which the captains and owners of said prizes will take good care to conceal; besides, on this head, the citizens of the United States would receive that justice which they have already experienced on the same subject, in virtue of the treaty of 1795. I cannot but observe, that although I had the honor of communicating to you, sir, two months ago, that the strictest injunctions had been given by the king, my master, not to interrupt the navigation of the American citizens, when employed in lawful trade, no mention is made by the president of this circumstance, as highly important in its effects towards the American commerce, as it is necessary to demonstrate his just and pacific intentions.

Without any view to recrimination, I find it necessary to observe, that although the violations of the rights of neutrals are infinitely more frequent and extensive on the part of England, whose vessels of the royal navy have almost continually blockaded the ports of the United States, and what is more, when this power daily establishes new principles on the rights of neutrals, which, in reality, tend to undermine and annihilate them—the name of Great Britain is no where to be found in the columns of the president's message.

The circumstances in themselves would not authorize any animadversions on my part were it not for a most essential one which immediately affects the interests of the king my master—I allude to the many thousand American sailors violently forced from the shelter of the flag which ought to protect them, and compelled to fight on board of British ships of war, against the subjects of the king, my master. I cannot but call the attention of the government of the United States towards such a conduct, that in their wisdom, they may adopt the necessary measures to correct an abuse which at the same time that it violates their neutrality is extremely prejudicial to Spain.

The president adds, 'On the Mobile, our commerce passing through that river continues to be obstructed by military duties and vexatious researches.' Altho' this assertion is not accompanied by any observation whatever, which might cause it to be viewed as a national offence. I must observe, that according to my information, the duties on imposts and exports are very moderate only 6 per cent,* that every power has a right to regulate as they please these objects within the boundaries of their jurisdiction, and this exercise of sovereignty is practised by the American government at Fort Stoddert; that is, within their lines, without any pretensions on the part of Spain to interfere in their regulations. But even admitting it may be troublesome, it never surely can be pretended as a national offence.

He afterwards says—"Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to." This assertion is not strictly correct; for it is, and always has been the wish as well as the intention of Spain, to adjust amicably the limits of Louisiana; but however friendly (amicable) may have been her disposition towards it, she cannot sacrifice thereto either the dignity or rights of her crown; so that it was not, as the president supposes owing to the want of a desire of adjusting amicably, that this business was not concluded; but rather from the nature of the proposals, which were in themselves inadmissible. The paragraph continues—"While the right is unsettled, we have avoided to change the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not easily be controuled; but in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence."

In truth, I cannot comprehend what the president can call unsettled right; and still less, if he wishes to apply it to that part of West Florida comprehended within the Mississippi, Iberville, the lakes, and the river Perdido. The right of this territory cannot be considered as unsettled or doubtful; for independent of that right arising from actual possession and from the treaty of retrocession of Louisiana to France, there is another conclusive circumstance, well known to the American government, which ought and must dissipate every doubt, if any could ever exist on this subject. The most distinguished civilians agree, that the true interpreters of a treaty, doubtful in any of its clauses or expressions, are the contracting parties themselves, when this can be obtained. Spain and France, who were the contracting parties in the treaty of retrocession, on which is founded that of sale, of the 30th of April, from whence the pretensions of the American government emanate, have explained it in the manner already known to you, sir; namely, that it was not the intention of Spain to cede to France more than she had received from her, as the title and word retrocession made use of therein, clearly imply; and that France never would have pretended or hoped to obtain one inch of land east of the Mississippi, Iberville, and the Lakes. The true intention of the contracting parties being thus expressly manifested, I shall content myself by copying a single paragraph from Vattel, among many other similar ones which I could produce from other civilians, in support of the rights of the king, my master on this subject. In paragraph 274 of "The Interpretation of Treaties," Vattel says—"When we manifestly see what is the sense that agrees with the intention of the contracting powers, it is not permitted to turn their words to a contrary meaning. The intention sufficiently known furnishes the true matter of the convention, of what is promised and accepted, demanded and granted. To violate the treaty, is to go contary to the intention sufficiently manifested, rather than against the terms in which it is conceived; for the terms are nothing without the intentions throughout to dictate them." According to this, the position taken by the president, in the said paragraph of his message, that the right (no doubt alluding to the territorial right) was doubtful or unsettled, is inadmissible, and of course all the inductions and consequences he draws from this supposition, fall completely to the ground. Besides, whatever alteration or change might have taken place in the territories of his Catholic majesty could never have been, as I have had the honor to inform you, sir, but the effects of a new plan of frontiers, which the retrocession of Louisiana would of course render necessary; or else it might proceed from the circumstance of Spain's being engaged in a war with England, but never with a view to disturb the peace and good understanding betwixt Spain and the United States.

The president continues saying "inroads have recently been made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi; our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government."

Although I have not on this subject more information than that received thro' the American newspapers, whose accounts cannot be supposed very impartial, nevertheless supposing them correct in all their extent, from those I have read it is neither proved, nor do I think it possible to believe, that the officers and soldiers of the king my master, have crossed the American line, to commit within the jurisdiction of the U. States, the pretended insults. The first example of these inroads was given by several American citizens, who, in August, 1804, penetrated through the territory of Baton Rouge and aided by the brother Kempers, and other malcontents of the Spanish side, made an attempt to surprise and render themselves masters of the fort of Baton Rouge, and actually arrested some magistrates and other persons of note. On this subject I had the honor of speaking and writing to you, sir, in due time, but I am hitherto without the least answer. If the seizing of American citizens ("our citizens have been seized") has any reference to the arrest of the Kempers, I must in the first place declare, that according to my late information these Kempers are not American citizens, because when they settled themselves in the Spanish territory, they became subjects of the king, and of course had lost their rights as American citizens; and in the second, that the arrest of these persons, according to a letter from Natchez, of the 8th October last, published in the United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, was effected by negroes, mulattoes and American citizens, who, no doubt, expected some recompence, delivered them within the Spanish lines, from whence it appears some Spanish soldiers took charge of to conduct them to Baton Rouge. It is true, that it has also been said, that a part of a company of cavalry, commanded by a certain captain Jones, had entered another part of the line and had conducted themselves in a violent and improper manner, towards two families; but should this account be true, I can assure you, sir, that the government of the United States shall receive due satisfaction from Spain, the reputation of whose government is too well established, to believe it can in any manner be privy to, or approve of acts, as far beneath its character, as they are useless in their effects. Incidents of this nature often happen on the frontier of every country, and they only deserve attention when they receive the sanction of the government of the aggressors, or when in such cases, due satisfaction is refused.

I have gone over, step by step, the article of the president's message which relates to Spain, and I have endeavored to present with candor and truth, altho' in a cursory manner, whatever may give correct ideas on its nature and tendency. Having fulfilled this duty incumbent on my situation, permit me to offer you, sir, the sentiments of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be,

El Marques de Casa Yrujo.

JAMES MADISON, Esq.

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* NOTE—It is necessary to remark that the navigation of the Mobille, which appears to furnish the president a motive of complaint, is enjoyed by the Americans, in consequence of a gracious indulgence on the part of Spain; [as no right does yet exist, to navigate the waters of that river within the boundaries of Spain, who holds exclusively that right grounded on sovereign possession, on the opinions of the most celebrated civilians, and supported by the very principles established by the American government, through the medium of their attorney general, Bradford, in the case of the prize Grange, then on the waters of the river Delaware. After this, it is necessary to confess, that the animadversions of the president upon this head are as unjust as they are impolitic.

APPEAL.

The following interesting article has lately been printed in the German language and circulated on the continent.

"England has not provoked the bloody contest which now extends over the whole continent of Europe; and if she has patiently and silently endured so long the virulent and unjust accusations heaped upon her by France, it is because she conceived it unbecoming her dignity to notice assertions destitute of proof, and conveyed in terms of insulting, self arrogated superiority. At a moment, however, when her troops are about to join those of other nations, equally as herself outraged by the unjust menaces and aggressions of France, she conceives it was no longer prudent in her to delay exposing to all Europe, but chiefly to France itself, the undisguised causes which have induced her to call forth the loyalty of her inhabitants, and the valor of her troops. These causes originate not in ambitious views on her part, or, as France would have it, in perfidious violation of treaties, because those treaties were found to militate against her interests; but in the deep designing restless ambition of a man, whose sole occupation seems to be conquest, and whose every action testifies disregard to the common observance among men.

"When England, penetrated with a proper sense of the miseries a long and doubtful war had entailed upon her inhabitants, consented to accept even a disadvantageous peace, she prepared with fidelity to execute every article of the treaty, and the most undeniable proof of her sincerity was given by a complete dismantling of her ships, and a general disbanding of her troops; all the warlike stores were sold without reserve, and even the barracks were unfurnished of every article of use or comfort. Such was the actual state of Great Britain a very few months after the definitive treaty of Amiens had been signed by the several parties—a treaty which was England of any thing taking place to the hoped for by even pending the negociation sented to France sending over mingo an immense force, both and shipping, and which any licy on her own part would have have thrown on her defenceless Indies possessions.

"One point alone remained to the evacuation of Malta, a place portance to England, unless France, but of incalculable magnitude occupied by that restless power against the possibility of such England required its neutrality anteed by both Russia and Austria, until this arrangement could she prudently refused to evacuate tress. France, on her part, a suspicious impatience, the this part of the treaty of Amiens while she arrogantly and loudly what she termed her right, and even attempt to disguise her ambition the independence of this impregland. All Europe has witnessive encroachments of France rights of independent nations—annexed to her dominions so cessions of dignity and power thereby merely aggrandizing and weakening, to an alarming degree states, from which alone a just balance of power could be expected period of the history of France resources so immense as at the end of last war. All Brabant, Switzerland, Holland, and considerable part of Germany, were forever to her crown. His own mighty conqueror, at the head of a dient and numerous army, was left without a hope or a wish ungratified. Peace was in his arms courted his smiles offered to his mandates.

"Such was the proud state of the conclusion of the war. turn a hasty view on the situation powers. Austria, humbled, ruined, entertained not a wish for war; Russia was in amity with Prussia almost her ally; the other feared, and courted her; England been seen, seriously prepared for blessings of peace.

"Switzerland, Holland, and all Italy indeed, demanded only to their own internal regulation. Independence could not injure their enmity could but lead to destruction. Such was the scope, when with a wanton tyranny rallieled in the history of Europe parte seized on all those nations posed on them his own iron yoke more; under the pretence of sending mercial agents to the powers who just signed a peace, he introduced engineers to take soundings of her harbors plans of her coasts; then, and not England took alarm; and when known mission of Sebastiani to Turkey made public, what before had been a strong suspicion, became at once indubitable proof to the nations of Europe the inhabitants of France were told could England do less than arm? measures restricted and refused, treaties tampered with, the terms of the treaty actually infringed, of every existing right ened, she had no alternative but submission, or unequal war. She the latter and God has crowned her arms to preserve her liberty and her honor.

Let then the world at large judge what motives France is at present with the whole of the continent at her while at the same time French ambition well to reflect, whether it is for the or their happiness, to support the pretensions of a war, merely to gratify dinate ambition of one man, who has caught the lives and liberties of a Nation whose destinies he rules at their sacrifice is the consummation unjust and frantic desires, England is standly accused of being the soul of the war, so unworthily and charged with the perpetration of a reign to the character stamped on great renown, scruples not to declare her sword will be sheathed the moment that France disavows her meddling with the political relations of neutral independent states, and confines itself to such limits as are compatible with the freedom of other nations. While she continues to manifest her pretentions, unfounded, unacknowledged England will employ with a lavish hand gold, so much the envy of the produce of her labor and support the tottering and assailed

definitive treaty of Amiens had been ratified by the several parties—nay, so unsuspicious was England of any impediments taking place to the hoped for blessing, that even pending the negociation, she consented to France sending over to St. Domingo an immense force, both in troops and shipping, and which any crooked policy on her own part would undoubtedly have have thrown on her defenceless West India possessions.

"One point alone remained to be settled, the evacuation of Malta, a place of no importance to England, unless at war with France, but of incalculable magnitude once occupied by that restless power. To guard against the posibility of such an event, England required its neutrality to be guaranteed by both Russia and Austria! and until this arrangement could take place, she prudently refused to evacuate the fortress. France, on her part, pressed with a suspicious impatience, the fulfilment of this part of the treaty of Amiens, and while she arrogantly and loudly exacted what she termed her right, she did not even attempt to disguise her own views on the independence of this impregnable island. All Europe has witnessed the successive encroachments of France on the rights of independent nations—every month annexed to her dominions some fresh accessions of dignity and power not only thereby merely aggrandizing herself, but weakening, to an alarming degree those states, from which alone a just and due balance of power could be expected. At no period of the history of France were her resources so immense as at the termination of last war. All Brabant, Savoy, a considerable part of Germany, were annexed forever to her crown. He who wore it, a mighty conqueror, at the head of an obedient and numerous army, seemed to be left without a hope or a wish unformed or ungratified. Peace was in his grasp, the arts courted his smiles offered full fruition to his mandates.

"Such was the proud state of France at the conclusion of the war. Let us now turn a hasty view on the situation of other powers. Austria, humbled, and almost ruined, entertained not a wish to renew the war; Russia was in amity with France; Prussia almost her ally; the weak powers feared, and courted her; England, as has been seen, seriously prepared to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"Switzerland, Holland, and Piedmont, all Italy indeed, demanded only to be left to their own internal regulations, their independence could not injure France; their enmity could but lead to their own destruction. Such was the state of Europe, when with a wanton tyranny, unparalleled in the history of Europe, Bonaparte seized on all those nations, and imposed on them his own iron yoke. He did more; under the pretence of sending commercial agents to the powers with he had just signed a peace, he introduced engineers to take soundings of her ports, and plans of her coasts; then, and not till then, England took alarm; and when the well known mission of Sebastiana to Egypt was made public, what before had only been a strong suspicion, became at once indisputable proof to the nations of Europe. To the inhabitants of France we submit it, could England do less than arm; her commerce restricted and refused, her interior tampered with, the terms of the treaty virtually infringed, of every existence threatened, she had no alternative but abject submission, or unequal war. She chose the latter and God has crowned her efforts to preserve her liberty and her honor.

Let then the world at large judge, on what motives France is at present at war with the whole of the continental powers, while at the same time Frenchmen will do well to reflect, whether it is for their honor or their happinesss, to support the continuance of a war, merely to gratify the inordinate ambition of one man, who sets at naught the lives and liberties of the Great Nation whose destinies he rules, provided their sacrifice is the consummation of his unjust and frantic desires, England so constantly accused of being the sole promoter of the war, so unworthily and unjustly charged with the perpetration of crimes foreign to the character stamped upon her great renown, scruples not to declare, that her sword will be sheathed the very first moment that France disavows the right of meddling with the political relations of neutral independent states, and confines herself to such limits as are compatible with the freedom of other nations; but while she continues to manifest her exorbitant pretentions, unfounded, unacknowledged, England will employ with a lavish hand all that gold, so much the envy of France, the fair produce of her labor and her skill, to support the tottering and assailed liberties of mankind. Without a wish for aggrandizement, she fights only for independence and security, and if France is animated as she says she is, with similar views, peace is in her hands."

CHARLESTON, Jan 10.

PIRACY.

We are sorry to state, that the regular trading American sloop Richard Allred, Terbell, of Sag Harbour was fallen in with on her passage from New York to this port, on the 14th inst. near the Hole in the Wall, by a privateer schooner of three guns, and eighty men, who took possession of the sloop under French colors; sent a prize master and six men on board, and intended taking her into the Havanna, from whence the privateer had come. They had her in possession two days, during which time they were employed in robbing the vessel of every valuable article, which they carried on board the privateer: they took three thousand dollars in cash, the captain's own property and the hard earned money of several years of unremitted industry. Not satisfied with this they took all his wearing apparel, save what he had on, with every letter and paper they could find on board. On the 16th instant his majesty's schooner Decouvette, Lieut. Weale, fell in with both vessels, re-captured the sloop, and gave chase to the privateer, who kept up a running fight under Spanish colours, and escaped by her superior sailing.

SAVANNAH, January 11.

Arrived schooner Joseph, captain Conn, Cape Francois, via New Providence, 4 days from the latter.

Captain Conn was taken by three English men of war, and carried into New Providence; after a detention of 15 days, was permitted to depart, on praying 709 dollars cost of court.

Captain Conn corroborates the account under the Nassau head; he says that he saw at Nassau, captain Riley, direct from Teneriffe, which place he left about the 7th December who informed him that the Rochefort squadron, under the command of Monsieur Le Almane, consisting of 5 sail of the line, 2 frigates, a brig and a cutter, had put into Santa Criz, in said island, to water, several days prior to his sailing, bringing with them the Calcutta, English 50 gun ship, and 6 English India merchant ships, taken on their homeward bound passage; an embargo was immediately laid. On the 5th, the squadron again put to sea; on the 7th the day which captain Riley sailed, he fell in with the squadron then in sight of Teneriffe, and saw them capturing the outward bound Cork fleet, consisting of about 40 sail, one of which being a fast sailer, escaped, spoke capt. R and informed him that it was probable the most of them would fall into the hands of the French.

The following information is copied from a Nassau Royal Gazette Extra, *received by capt. Conn.*

NASSAU, Jan 1.

Extracts from the Journal kept by capt Riley, of the brig Eliza & Mary

"Sailed from New-York the 16th of September, and arrived at Teneriffe the 5th of Nov. where he learnt the following intelligence. That the Rochefort squadron, consisting of 5 sail of the line, three frigates and two brigs of war, with the Calcutta, English 50 gun ship, and 6 English merchant ships, prizes to the Squadron, had arrived at Santa Cruz on the 3d inst. which caused an embargo to be laid on all vessels directly, which was to continue while the Squadron was in port. They had sunk several English ships that had very valuable cargoes, on account of their bad sailing, not being able to keep up with the squadron: that they had uniformly sunk or burned all neutral vessels they fell in with at sea, that were either bound to or along the coasts of Europe, to prevent intelligence getting to the English fleets: that they had taken out their crews, and told them they must go with them to France, and should be paid by the government, the full amount with damage, &c. that among the neutrals were the following American vessels, viz. brig Minerva, Salter, of New York; brig Two Friends, Fenwick, of Charleston, with valuable cargoes, were both burned; schooner ——, Tucker, of Boston; schooner ——, Sargeant, of ditto. The number of neutral vessels, taken and destroyed by the squadron, amounted to 26, the captains of which, during the day, were allowed the liberty of going on shore, but the same privilege was not extended to their officers or crew. The commander in chief Monsieur Le Almane, had taken all their papers, and given to each a certificate, stating he had destroyed their vessels and cargoes, and that they must apply to the minister at Paris, for a remuneration.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman now in Washington.

LISBON, 5 o'clock, 6th Dec.

"An hour since the mail arrived. Unofficial advice says to me that Vienna is taken, and a contribution of a million sterling levied. Venice and Tyrol, and 12 strong holds given to the French as security for an armistice whilst a peace is negociated."

We learn, from good authority, that our government, some time since, sent out a letter inviting Mr. Armstrong to return to the United States, in consequence of his conduct relative to the ship New Jersey.

[*N. Y. Gaz.*]

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 20, 1806.

Agreeably to notice given on the 16th inst. Mr. Wright asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

A BILL for the protection and indemnification of American seamen.

Whereas, by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between his Britannic majesty and the United States at London, on the nineteenth day of November, 1794, by the first article of said treaty, it is agreed, "That there shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places. And whereas, in direct violation of said treaty, his Britannic majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, sailing on the high seas, divers citizens of said United States; and has compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of his said Britannic majesty, in violation of their liberty, and at the hazard of their lives; and in despite of the remonstrances of the government of said U. States, continues said unjust practice; and the seamen of the U. States so impressed, by force, retains in his service. And whereas, the U. States are solemnly bound to protect all those who are bound in allegiance to said United States. Therefore,

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the day of next, any person or persons, who shall impress any seamen on board any vessel bearing the flag of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basson or bay, under pretext or color of a commission, from any foreign power, shall for every such offence be adjudged a pirate and felon; and on conviction shall suffer death. And the trial in any such case may be had where the offender is apprehended or may be first brought.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any American seamen, sailing under the flag of the United States, on any person or persons attempting to impress him by force, from on board any vessel of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basson, or bay, to repel such force by shooting, or otherwise killing and destroying the person or persons so attempting to impress him, and shall, as an encouragement to resist, be entitled to a bounty of two hundred dollars, to be paid to him or his order, or legal representatives, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SECT 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on information being given to the President of the United States, proving satisfactorily to him, that any citizen of the United States, who shall have been impressed, or forced by violence, or threats, to enter on board any foreign vessel, shall suffer death, or any other corporal punishment by the authority of such foreign power; it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause the most rigorous and exact retaliation on any subjects of that government, whom he is hereby authorised to seize and take for that purpose.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every American seaman, heretofore or hereafter impressed and compelled to serve on board any foreign ship or vessel, shall be entitled to receive as an indemnification for his slavery and hardships on board the ship in which he has been, or shall be compelled to serve, from the day of his impressment, the sum of fifty dollars per month for every month he has, or shall serve, on board said ship or ships; and that he the said seaman, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall be entitled to recover the same in the district court of the state in which the port lies, from which the vessel cleared, for the voyage in which he was taken, by attachment of any private debt, due from any citizen of the United States, to any subject of that government, by whose subjects he had been impressed; and that any sum so attached out of the land of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said debt, and may be pleaded in payment or discount to the amount of the said sum so attached, and all the costs of said attachment, which shall be allowed as a payment of that amount in any suit for said debt. And that so much of the treaty of London, of 19th November, 1794, as secure the inviolability of such debts, as will be infringed by the attachments of recovery, hereby authorised, shall not (so far as is necessary in the execution of this act only) be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A FEW hogsheads of Tobacco, well suited to the West-India market,

Wicks Candles in small boxes, of a very superior quality, and which are worthy the attention of private families,

An Invoice of patent hollow Iron Ware, of English manufacture,

One Trunk of mack Madrass Handkerchiefs of various colours,

London Particular Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks.

Robert T. Hooe, & Co.

January 28. eo2w

DANCING-SCHOOL.

NOTICE.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that, he intends to begin on next Saturday, public practising rights—the Ladies & Gentlemen who attends the practising nights, will have to pay their entrance: Mothers and Fathers excepted, and young Ladies who have been taught by him.

Terms may be known by applying to a servant at the door.

January 28. d3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers the plantation where on he now lives on the head of Difficult Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court House, containing 125 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fencing and buildings an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail timber. —— The terms will be made known by the subscriber on the premises, and the land shewn to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.

January 28. law3.*

NOTICE.

IN the case of Alexander Henderson junior who is now in confinement in the prison rules of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson and Co. in New York: It is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Henderson and of John M'Pherson, and Co. that at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the court house of Alexandria county, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to the said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

Jan. 6, 1806.

☞ The hearing of the above case commenced on saturday the 18th instant, and was by consent of parties adjourned till Thursday the 23d inst. on which day the Judge being prevented from attending, the hearing of the said case is further adjourned till Monday the 3d February next, at the Court House in Alexandria, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which those concerned are desired to take notice.

By order,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 28. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day at *George William's Tavern*, in the town of, Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT OF LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the tract, of JOHN BERRYMAN, *deceased*, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson,
John Gibson,
John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28) taw8w

FOR SALE,

(If applied for immediately)

The Brig Friendship;

She stows 800 barrels Flour, and is well calculated for the West India trade, having a deep waist, suitable for carrying lumber. If not sold in 5 days, a freight will be taken. For terms apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have received by said brig, from Boston, and offer for Sale,

200 hhds. coarse Liverpool Salt,
11 hhds. Molasses, suitable for retailing,
50 bbls. Boston Beef,
40 do. Pork,
6 hhds. New England Rum.
250 nests Hingham boxes,
5 boxes Cod Fish,
200 reams Wrapping Paper,

They have also on hand,

20 barrels fall caught Mackrel,
6 pipes Holland Gin,
4 do. French Brandy,
40 bbls. N E. Rum,
40 tons Plaister Paris,
2 hhds. Molasses.

And a general assortment of *Boots and Shoes*, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

January 25. d1w

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. John Janney's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do, Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 24 eod.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful Country-Seat of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. f&w

ON the 21 day of January next, an Academy will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. Snyder, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his deportment is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessaries of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire-wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3ma

Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

Chatham, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more,—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King-George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 1aw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues to make all kinds of SADDLES and HARNESS, in the neatest and strongest manner; and hopes, by attention and industry, to give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

Andrew Hales,

Prince-street, opposite the Potomac Bank.

Jan. 6. 1aw3t

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aacks, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir: *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grass, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke-street, in West-End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for. (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George-streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every conveniency fit for a genteel family:

ALSO

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. f&m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a note of hand said to be mine, to Dennis Foley, for forty dollars, dated in the year 1791, has been formerly in the possession of Elizabeth Foley, and lately conveyed, or given, by the said Elizabeth Foley to Eleanor Foley, the supposed heir to Dennis Foley: This is to give notice, caution, and forewarn all and every person or persons, from taking an assignment or purchasing the aforesaid note, as I have satisfied Eleanor Foley in the presence of Col. George Deneale, chief clerk of the county court of Alexandria and district of Columbia, that the said note is invalid and erroneous—as I have a receipt in full from Dennis Foley, against all dues, debts and demands, dated several years after said note.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. f&m

RICHARD H. HENDERSON

Takes the liberty of stating that he has changed his residence from Dumfries to Leesburg, with the intention of pursuing the practice of LAW in the counties of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William, and of attending the District Court of Hay-Market. He will also engage in collections with diligence and attention.

January 24. eod3

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 23. 6t.eo

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTOM and STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By Mrs. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY ne
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the
RUM
14 hhds. and bls. French Brand
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in b
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURN
&c.——Also,
A Variety of DRY G
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerse
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Sto
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchi
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and
articles.

Philip G. M

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Fre
The Schoo
BETS
Burthen eight hund
Was built in eighteen
two—And is without exception t
belonging to the port—*for terms a*
Benjamin Shre

Dec. 14.

FOR SALE,
On moderate Term
The SHI
HETT
Just arrived from
laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf.
may be seen and description of t
known, on application to Captain
board or to
Ricketts, Newto
If said ship is not sold in ten o
she will be for freight or charter to
Europe.
R. N.

January 1.

20 Pipes very choice
Wine,
Imported in the Brig Active,
holomews, and for sale by
R. Veitch

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a con
ninth West Indies.

HENRY K MA
Has received, per Brig Equator,
New-Castle, and offers for Sale
ately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

JUST RECEIVE
9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on expo
A E S O,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New
For Sale, by
John C

December 13.

Notice is hereby giv
To the Stockholders of the Bank of
THAT a dividend of four
the capital stock of said Ban
year, ending this day, is declared,
ready to be paid to them or their re
on Thursday next, the 9th Instant.
By order of the President and
Gurdin Chapin

January 6.

Wanted to Hir
A Negro Girl from 12 t
of age—*Apply to the* Print

November 12.